Quiz 2-23-17 - Chapter 3 – Local Governments  
  
1. Which of the following views of local government power dictates that local government should only have those powers expressly granted by the state?   
a. Dillon’s Rule   
b. Ogden’s Rule   
c. Cooley’s Rule   
d. Perry’s Rule   
  
2. A typical percentage of voter turnout for a Texas local election is   
a. 90 percent.   
b. 75 percent.   
c. 50 percent.   
d. 10 percent or less.   
  
3. In Texas, if a community with over 5,000 people wanted to be incorporated as a city, it may be incorporated as a   
a. village.   
b. home-rule city.   
c. county.   
d. borough.   
  
4. The process for removing an elected official during his/her term through a popular vote, is referred to as   
a. impeachment.   
b. recall.   
c. initiative.   
d. referendum.   
  
5. An ordinance may be established by all but   
a. the state legislature.   
b. a city council.   
c. a city commission.   
d. a referendum.   
  
  
6. In Houston, a strong mayor-council city, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_appoints the chief of police and possesses veto power over ordinary majorities in the city council.   
a. the city council   
b. the mayor   
c. the city manager   
d. the appointed city administrator   
  
7. Which is the most common form of municipal structure in Texas?   
a. The strong mayor-council form   
b. The weak mayor-council form   
c. The council-manager form   
d. The commission form   
   
8. Which form of municipal government is more likely to be responsive to the elite and the middle class than to the working class and ethnic minorities?   
a. Strong mayor   
b. Council-manager   
c. Weak mayor   
d. Commission   
  
9. Which of the following is true of political parties in Texas municipal elections?   
a. Support of a political party is the single determining factor.   
b. Candidates run without party labels in these nonpartisan elections.   
c. Political parties nominate candidates to run for office.   
d. The amount of involvement varies from city to city.   
  
10. Historically, at-large elections in Texas cities have resulted in   
a. a greater diversity of representation.   
b. more voters to participate.   
c. less frequent elections.   
d. less diversity of representation. 